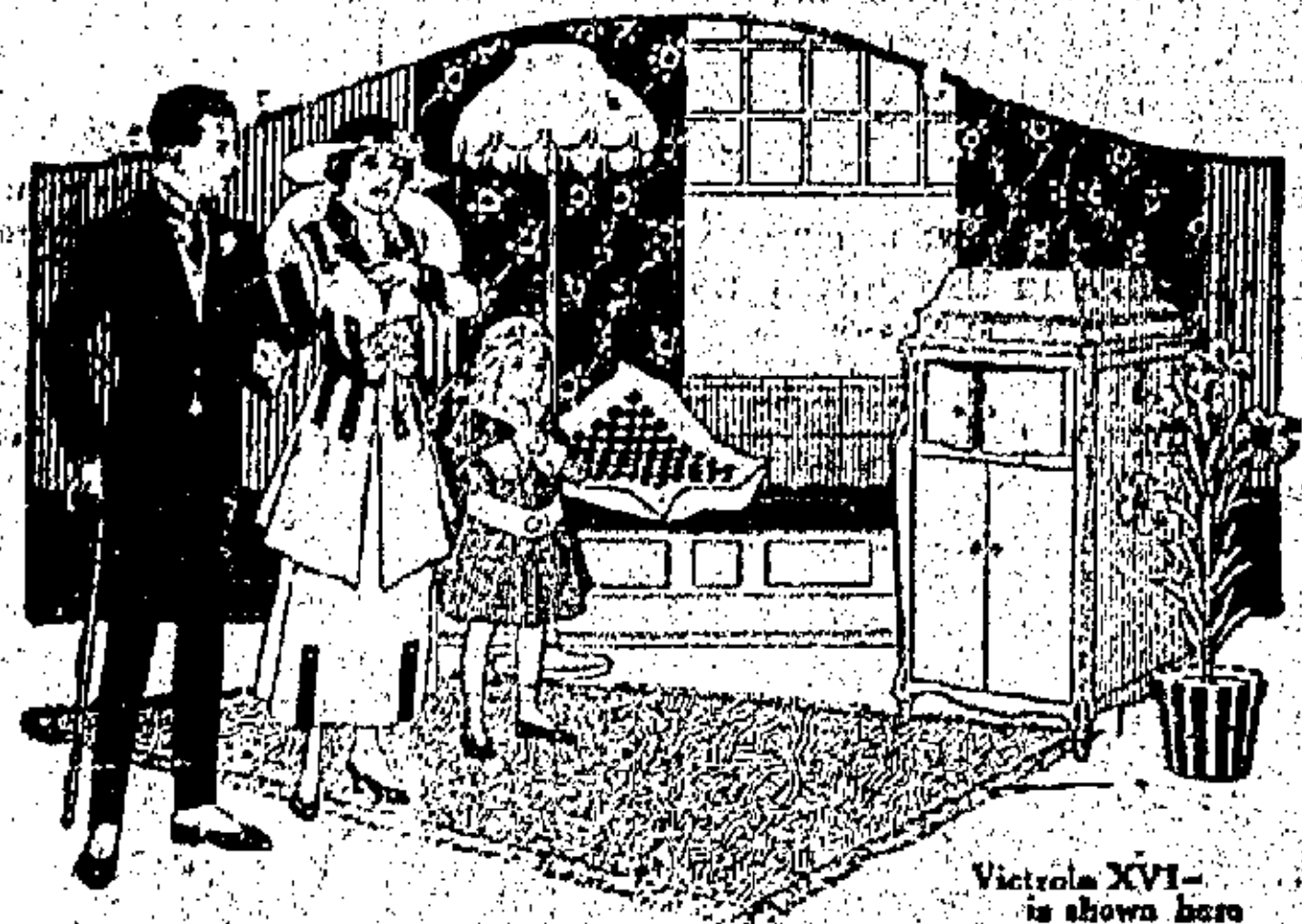


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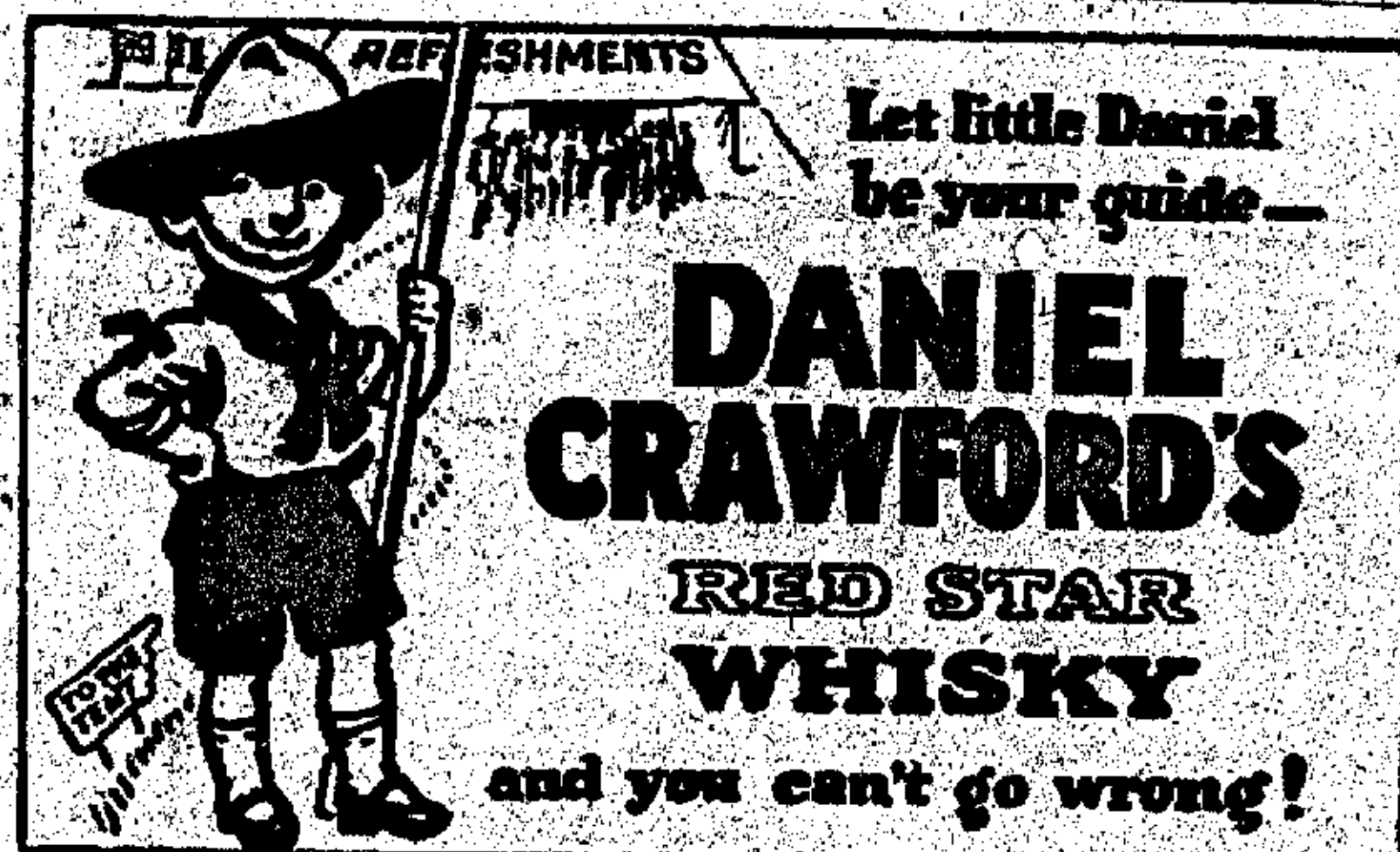
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[BY AN ENGLISHMAN.]

Conscience doth make cowards of them all.

The Conscientious Objector, as he is seen at Dartmoor, is the exclusive, undivided shame of England.

We share him with no other country. Not elsewhere could he flourish in his insolence and vainglory. Not elsewhere could he turn what is constructively a crime of paricide into a kind of stuffy virtue.

But here, where there is always free scope for the fanatic, the Conscientious Objector comes and goes, as he pleases, and regards his own infamous conduct with a smirk of proud satisfaction.

The very name which has been invented for him is the badge of disgrace. The conscience, to which he appeals, is his own and very servicable. He has trained it to come to heel, like a whipped cur.

Conscience is a dangerous thing; it makes a man a coward," says the poet, thus proving that he possessed the gift of prophecy. For it is cowardice, and cowardice alone, which holds back the "objector" from the duty imposed upon all decent men. Though he does his best to deceive himself, and the tribunals, his true motive cannot be disguised. He is afraid of death. And so he gladly permits his fellows to fight in France, while he stays at home to chatter platitudes, and to thank God that he has risen far above the blatant crime of "militarism."

And now that at last he has come before the camera and been forced to reveal to the world his ignoble traits, he is robbed of all pretence. Had we been asked to invent him, we should have made him no other than he is. He bears upon him all the marks of the degenerate. He has an ill-balanced head and no chin. The empty grin of vanity is upon his face. His sanguine eye proclaims him one who affects to believe that he is not as other men are—as, indeed, happily he is not.

He will grasp, greedily, at all he can get, and pay nothing for it. He reads the casualty lists with a pleased equanimity because he knows that the name of himself and his friends will never appear in them, and he gladly accepts the sacrifices of others, as one who has got something for nothing. Eager to hide behind the protecting shield of the British Army, he belittles its courage and laughs at its wounds. And to all demands that he should take his share in the salvation of the Empire he murmurs that his "conscience" will not let him. He would have you think that he burns with bravery. He will brag of his strength and prowess like a very Bohadil. But his "conscience" will not allow him to shed the blood of a fellow-man—his "conscience," which is "but a word that cowards use."

POLITICIAN'S DELIGHT. He is at once the creation and the delight of the politician. He is a gallant man of his hands at the polling-booth. He will vote with the best of them, even in the ballot's month. For him the whole duty of the citizen is to put his mark upon a piece of paper and to see that others of his sort do the like. In this desperate adventure he has no rival. He is a safe and useful man at elections, and the politicians are ready to serve and pamper him not only for services rendered but for all the good that he may do to their cause in the future.

He is the delight of the demagogues. He is also their creation. He has been fostered, delicately from his cradle upwards. All thought or sacrifice and duty has been kept from him sedulously. In the schools where he has been bred, the word "patriotism" has been suppressed as something obscene. It is a word which may not be heard upon conscientious lips. To get and not to give is the essence of life as it should be lived by the well-trained voter. In England, along among the countries, has the national emblem seemed a token of dishonour. We all remember how in the days before the war, that golden age of the demagogues, that Union Jack was not permitted to float upon the chaste roof of our Board schools.

His mere presence, it was said, would encourage "Chauvinism," or the wicked desire to defend ourselves against foreign aggression. Therefore the boys and girls who lived in hopes of becoming voters must be kept in ignorance of the Empire and its duties. They must be told that warfare was a plain impossibility, that human greed and human ambition might be purged from our minds by a text-book, and that so long as you loved yourself far better than your neighbour all would be well.

And not only was the Union Jack sternly suppressed, but the anniversary, called Empire Day, respected in all our Dominions over-sea, was in England solemnly ignored. Pride in the parish pump or in the neatly asphalted playground of the school might be a good thing. Pride in the Empire, which has been built upon British energy and cemented with British blood, was a thing accursed, which did not stimulate the delicate conscience, and might persuade the wrong-headed boy to join the Army. Thus would a vote be lost to England, a loss for which a hundred glorious victories would hardly compensate.

WHEN THE ARMY RETURNS. By these subtle means the Conscientious Objector was deliberately encouraged. Soft and pliable as he seemed, he was carefully cherished by the interested politician. And when the war broke out he became still more a pampered favourite. Laws were passed to save him from annoyance. Whatever happened to the Empire, which had been screened from his sore eyes, no trouble should befall him. He should be preserved from the dishonour of a British uniform; he should be kept far from the zone of the German shells. And when he was asked to unguish his leisure with a little light work, it should be made as easy as possible for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GERMAN AND THE DEAD.
HERR ZIMMERMANN'S DEFENCE.

The German Foreign Secretary, Herr Zimmermann, referred in the Reichstag on May 11th, says the Times, to Lord Robert Cecil's reply in the House of Commons to questions about the German Corpse Utilization Establishments. Herr Hoescher, the Radical Deputy and head of Herr Ballin's Intelligence Department at Hamburg, was put up to ask "what the Imperial Chancellor intends to do in order to counteract this most pitiful of all English calumnies." Herr Zimmermann said:—

The assertion that soldiers' bodies (Soldatenleichen) were used for the production of fat stuffs first appeared in the French Press, and passed from the French Press into English and neutral newspapers. The inventors of the assertion seem to have made use of the fact that there are Corpse Utilization Companies (Kadaververwertungsgesellschaften) in Germany. No reasonable person among our enemies can have been in any uncertainty about the fact that this has to do with the bodies of animals and not of human beings (tierische, nicht menschliche Kadaver). The fact that the word "cadavre" in French is used for human beings and animals has been exploited by our enemies. We have rectified this subtle misunderstanding, which, against its better knowledge, has been used by the enemy Press to mislead public opinion.

In neutral countries, in so far as there is tangible slanderous intention, criminal proceedings will be taken.

Herr Zimmermann went on to abuse Lord Robert Cecil for having said that there is "nothing incredible" in the charge against the German military authorities—especially as the Deputy Dillon had expressly called attention to the facts.

It will be observed that the German Foreign Secretary, in spite of his violent language and threats to neutrals, does not give any direct denial whatever to the allegation concerning the German use of human corpses. By the use of the phrase "menschliche Kadaver," he himself disposes of the false statement previously sent out by German Wireless that the word Kadaver only refers to animals, and he also makes nonsense of his own reference to the French word "cadavre."

Moreover, as Herr Zimmermann must be aware, the allegations do not concern the existence of Corpse Utilization Companies in Germany, but the German admission of the existence of Corpse Utilization Establishments in the field.

As to the meaning of the word "Kadaver," we published on April 26th a German certificate which proves clearly that Kadaver is the word used by German anatomists for the dead human body. A correspondent at Zurich has now sent us the title-page of a book published at Berlin (6th edition, 1881) by Dr. E. Gurl, Professor of Surgery at Berlin University. It is called "Leitfaden für Operationen am Kadaver und der Körpertheile beim Menschen." (Guiding principles for operations on the dead body and their utilization in the treatment of the living human being). As our correspondent observes, Kadaver definitely signifies the dead human body as distinguished from the living human body.

A document of special interest in connection with the German "Corpse Utilization" establishments was recently found on the Western front. It runs:—

A.H.Q. 21/12/1916.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMY.

ARMY DAILY ORDERS, 31/12/1916.

Delivery to Corpse Utilization Establishments.

It has become necessary once more to lay stress on the fact that when corpses are sent to the corpse utilization establishments returns as to the unit, date of death, illness, and information as to epidemics, if any, are to be furnished at the same time.

(Signed) V.S.D.O.K. J. A. BRAUN.

The German original of this document is in the possession of the British military authorities. There is reason to believe that it will shortly be published in facsimile.

him and rewarded amply with comfortable privileges. If he wanted leave, it was his for the asking; and if the soldier was forced to pay a railway fare if he wished to see his parents before going to France, and perhaps to death, the "conscientious" one might travel free as far as Edinburgh, and talk treason, if he would, at the expense of a grateful Government. Nor need he feel the sharp thorn of hunger. He may buy what food he chose and accept with an easy nonchalance the free gifts of friends and admirers.

So long as the war lasts, then the Conscientious Objector may grin at the hardships of others. Not for him the weary march, the order to go over the parapet in the early morning, a timely and honourable grave upon foreign soil. A game of football is his heaviest toil, comfortable quarters at Priorestown his only restraint. If he grows soft in body as in mind, what does it matter. He will still preserve strength enough to mark a voting paper. That is his hope and belief.

But on that legendary day, when the Army comes home, his hope will be belied, his belief falsified. If there be justice still left in this world, assuredly the Conscientious Objector shall never be allowed again to approach the polling-booth. How shall he be permitted to use the rights of citizenship who did not think that citizenship was worth fighting for? Thus shall his fear and his levity be properly rewarded; he shall be deprived of the one function for which he thinks he was born and bred. Thus shall he be punished for having brought into contempt an honest word, for having dared to interpret "conscience" in the sole sense of a thing which makes cowards of us all.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"AFTER THE WAR WE MUST REBUILD THE STATE."

THE PROBLEM WHICH WILL FOLLOW THE WAR.

One great service the Russian Revolution is doing us is that, it is diminishing the incredulity of the average man in regard to the better future of the world. Men are bringing out their Utopias from their cupboards again, and are dusting them with a look of satisfaction.

The first impression of a soldier as he gropes his way back into civil life is that England is about to be reconstructed by secret committees; the second, that there is no very great likelihood of its being reconstructed at all.

Two hundred and fifty years ago the greater part of the City of London was reduced by fire to a condition not altogether unlike that of the zone of desolation over which the armies have been fighting on the Western Front," says the New Statesman.

So long as the Great Fire lasted everybody was too busy on work of the most urgent national importance to be able to think about reconstruction. Immediately it was over, Sir Christopher Wren, and doubtless others, were prompt with the wisest possible projects for a reasonable 'town-planning,' which would not only have given us a beautiful new city, but would probably also have spared the inhabitants some of the insanitation and disease of the eighteenth century, and saved us, in the nineteenth century, much of the cost of very imperfectly widening the congested City lanes.

But the plans came too late. Before the Government could take action, before the necessary legal formalities could be overcome, the 'interests' got to work; every man started to rebuild on his own freehold ('business as usual'); and the tortuous, dark, crowded old City reappeared, but otherwise with most of the medieval imperfections. Only the Cathedral and the churches got the benefit of Sir Christopher Wren's deliberate planning; and of all the hurried rebuilding, only the Cathedral and the churches have endured. Practically all the rest of the hasty reconstruction had, during the ensuing generations, at vast expense, to be done over again, and done differently.

AFTER THE WAR. "After the war" we shall have to rebuild the State. We shall, presumably, thanks to the sacrifices of our Army and our Navy, have escaped material devastation. But the social tissue out of which the State is woven, and upon which every individual life unwittingly depends, will have been strained and twisted under the pressure, even as the cage of iron girders that constitutes the framework of a modern building is contorted out of shape by a fire that leaves the building standing. Moreover, not a little of the web will have been actually sacrificed to the needs of war.

The individual reconstruction will be quick and largely unthoughtful. In a hundred hidden ways we shall all be starting to repair the damage where it touches our own property and prospects, and redress the strains to bear the industrial dislocations of peace and the pressure of taxation, the very morning we read in the newspapers that the preliminaries of peace have been agreed to. Unless we manage, somehow, even during the stress of war, also to think out plans and come to timely decision upon the various social reconstructions that ought to follow the war, on a larger scale, and with even more calamitous results on national life, the dreary experience of the rebuilding of the City of London after 1666, without even a St. Paul's to the credit of the national forethought.

We did not, as a nation, expect the Outbreak of War, and we were, not inexcusably, taken unawares. Such a barbarity as war, we hoped, was growing obsolete; and it seemed as if any deliberate preparation for it might precipitate a catastrophe that could otherwise be avoided. But we do expect the Outbreak of Peace—in fact, we know that it must come—and we can even calculate, with no very great margin of error, the year of its arrival. When it comes, it will come suddenly, and its results will be upon us with a rush.

There will then be no time, as Sir Christopher Wren found amid the rapidly rising scaffolding of the private rebuilding after the Great Fire, to consider plans and formulate projects. The Cabinet and all the Government Departments will be too busy dealing with the exigencies of the moment. The first Parliament after the Declaration of Peace will be choked with Private Bills. Unless public opinion concentrates, in advance, on certain lines of social reconstruction, and unless responsible statesmen take, in this connection, some indispensable decisions within the next six months or so, the prospect is that chaos comes again.

When the works shut down. Is there any way to bring home to such people the emergencies that Peace will create? It is a pretty severe shock, not to wage-earners only, but to every family in a small manufacturing town, when its greatest factory, where a fifth or a tenth of its census population works, suddenly shuts down. One day, this year or next, the Cabinet will come to a sudden decision to shut down—and, for financial reasons, necessarily with the least possible delay—the employment of more than half the entire wage-earning population of the whole country who are now either with the colours or in munition factories. This will put our industrial system to a strain so severe as to be altogether without parallel.

Amid this gigantic 'General Post' of wage-earners, we shall have to face the inevitable non-fulfilment of the nation's pledge to restore the 'Trade Union conditions' patriotically abandoned by the Trade Unions in the nation's hour of need, and we shall have to rebuild, after such a betrayal, the sadly strained fabric of cordial co-operation in industrial wealth production of employers and employed. What employer, what Trade Union secretary can face the prospect with equanimity? asks the New Statesman.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FIGHTING THE SUBMARINE.
IS THE PROBLEM SOLVED?

WASHINGTON, May 6th.

William L. Saunders of New York, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, is coming to Washington to explain exactly what he meant when he indicated in the newspapers yesterday that a solution of the submarine problem probably had been found. He called Secretary Daniels on the telephone from New York to-day and said that he would be in Washington soon, perhaps to-morrow, to submit a report to make clear the progress of the Naval Consulting Board in inventions for conquering submarines.

Secretary Daniels said that, while no information would be made public as to the nature of experiments which have been in progress, he was satisfied that American ingenuity eventually would check the undersea boats.

I have great faith that American ingenuity will find a means of combating the submarines," he said. "Although I have in mind no special device among the hundreds which have been proposed to us to fight the menace, I truly believe something will be developed that will be effective against the under-water boats."

Experts of the Naval Consulting Board and of the Navy Department are working hard experimenting with devices which may go a long way toward giving us victory. Some, probably, have merit, and others not, but all are being given fair tests. The precise nature of any cannot be disclosed, of course.

The Navy Department itself has done a great deal of experimental work both with devices for the destruction or detection of submarines and also with interior defence for warships against torpedoes and mines. American ships of recent design are a complete departure in some respects from anything afloat, so far as known; that it has been said confidently by high navy officials that it would take at least three torpedoes to sink a battleship constructed according to the plans for the four ships just about to be laid down.

Paralleling the effort to meet the German submarines are the efforts of the navy to make American submarines even more efficient. Various schemes have been proposed, calculated to give American under-sea craft practically unlimited submerged radius and a tremendous increase in submerged speed. It is regarded as certain that if American ingenuity is successful at any time during the present war in finding a means to check the operations of German submarines, the information will be shared promptly with Great Britain, France, and the other allies of the United States. The British and French Admiralty has placed at the disposal of the Navy Department the results of any hopeful experiments made by them to the same end during the war. Thousands of suggestions have poured into the foreign Governments from their citizens, and none has been cast aside without careful inspection.

SAUNDERS' STATEMENT NOT OFFICIAL. William L. Saunders, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, whose statement that a plan of aggressive operation against submarines that could end the U-boat menace had been developed caused different opinions to be expressed by other members of the board, explained his position more exactly yesterday and cleared up a misunderstanding that had resulted from his interview. He said that he simply had stated his personal belief in the ability of recent inventions used in conjunction with known agencies to terminate the activity of German submarines, and he reaffirmed this belief.

Other members of the board continued to disagree with Mr. Saunders, but some of them admitted that new inventions, that promised to be effective against submarines had been tested, and while they were not as optimistic as Mr. Saunders, several of them agreed that he might be justified in his opinion.

AWKWARD QUESTIONS. "If a nation is brave only in the war and timid in peace, prodigal of its lives and parsimonious of its comfort if it leaves the chivalry and spiritual disinclination on the field of battle, with the fragments of carnal humanity, won't it be judged by the very ideals it has itself erected and for which it has called upon its children to die?"—says a writer in the Nation—one who apparently has served in the Army. "I dare one hope for the victory without the self-surrender!"

"One has a feeling that one day we may be asked awkward questions by ghosts who thirty years hence will be in the prime of life, or death, whichever it is: 'Hallo, chum! Not seen you since the push. So we floored the Gorries! And then? What then? That is the question.'"

CONVERSION OF THE PUBLIC MIND. The foundation of a reconstruction must be some kind of conversion of the public mind. Intellectually one is inclined to think it will be a world of second-bests after the war, for so many of the best will be dead. If there is to be any real reconstruction, it will not be enough for those of us who are left to do the kind of things we used to do before the war in the kind of spirit which possessed us before the war. The first condition of it is that we should recognise that what we did was ineffective, because the spirit in which we did it was wrong. What is necessary now is to proceed more rapidly along the road on which we are travelling before, but to stand still and collect ourselves in order that we may proceed along a different road.

It is not a question, as some good people seem to suppose, of restoring pre-war conditions, as though the world had been an Eden of peace and contentment, and industry and education. We must aim, as Russia has shown, at reconstructing. And it is not a question of making the minimum changes needed to meet the new situation into which we have been flung.

It is to apply to our domestic organisation, to politics, and to our government, and industry, and education, the ideas which, in the brilliance of our material success, we had allowed to be overlaid, but which, when challenged by their opposite, we found to be those for which we were prepared to die."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It is impossible to read through the Police Court proceedings in connection with the broker's rishia case without coming to the conclusion that there is something more in it than meets the eye. Mr. Ormiston would hardly, one would imagine, go to the trouble and expense of defending the case on behalf of his coolie merely in order to obtain a reduction of the fine, because that would be penny wise and pound foolish. Nor would he endeavour to resist regulations clearly laid down for the convenience of traffic. Probably he resented the action of the police in arresting his coolie when in the shafts and thereby putting him to unnecessary inconvenience. The Police in Hongkong possess powers which are denied to the Force in England, but that is no justification for employing them arbitrarily. It is, I believe, the general practice never to arrest where a summons will meet the case equally well, and this practice was followed in the case of another broker recently whose coolie infringed the regulations. After all, the offences alleged are not of a very heinous description, and, judging by the fines which are sometimes imposed, it seems to be understood that the employer will pay. Otherwise it would be wicked to mulct a poor creature in \$4 whose wages do not exceed \$8 or \$9 a month, as was done in a similar case some time back.

The Services' Entertainment Fund is meeting with an increasing measure of public support, I am glad to see. The receipts for June exceeded, for the first time, the estimated requirements, which have been placed at the very modest figure of \$600 a month. Each month an increasing number of men is being catered for, every corner of the garrison being gradually brought in. Nor are the naval men overlooked. For their benefit an outing is arranged every three weeks. During May 1,500 letters were written at the Men's Club, which, started with funds supplied by the Territorial Entertainment Fund, is now run under the auspices of the Services' Entertainment Fund, and a thousand letters were written at Mount Austin stationery supplied in both cases by the Fund. From Mount Austin 34 men were entertained on various "rambles," and from the Navy twenty-five men were given a picnic. Refreshments were provided, also, at sixteen entertainments, including one at the Men's Club and one at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. At these entertainments, roughly speaking, 2,300 men spent a jolly evening. That the work being done by the Fund is appreciated by all ranks is shown by the many letters which have been received thanking the subscribers.

Congratulations to Mr. J. J. Bryan, the Corresponding Secretary of the Overseas Club, upon the success which has attended his efforts to send another aeroplane to the front from Hongkong. It is no light task to raise \$12,000 without any powerful influence behind one, and, in this case, the difficulty was increased by the other appeals which were made at the same time. The reward, however, comes in the knowledge that one has done something by personal effort to aid the Great Cause. Mr. Bryan set out to obtain one aeroplane, and, thanks to the splendid generosity of Mr. A. R. Lowe, he found himself in the happy position of being able to remit the money for two—one of them with gun mountings. Let us hope that they will have a long and useful career. This is not Mr. Bryan's first achievement in this direction, if I remember rightly. He is responsibly also, for collecting the funds for maintaining three beds in Netley Hospital. There is no doubt that by his activities he succeeds in raising a great deal of money in small amounts which otherwise would never benefit war funds.

That poor raiment often covers an honest heart is illustrated by the following incident. The other day a local businessman was surprised to find a rich coolie ushered into his office. The coolie bowed and then commenced to jabber away volubly, waving a dollar note the while. The gentleman concerned, not being a Chinese linguist, wondered what it was all about. As the coolie became more and more excited, the fear arose that something must have unhinged his mind, and, in a very diplomatic manner—the remainder of the office staff being away—an English-speaking Chinese was brought into the room. A long harangue followed, at the end of which it was discovered that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG YACHT IN SHANGHAI.

THE "PENGUIN" OFF TO BEHRING SEA.

There arrived in Shanghai yesterday, says the N. C. Daily News of June 27th, the yacht *Penguin* from Hongkong, having sailed the distance in 22 days and having been forced into Formosa by the bad weather which prevailed during the earlier part of the trip. The master and owner was Mr. Geo. Ward, a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Hongkong, and a seafaring man, who is on holiday, during which he intends to make Japan and afterwards, if possible, go on to the Behring Sea, where he hopes it will be a little cooler than it is in Shanghai at present.

The *Penguin*, though she is called a yacht, is eminently fitted for the adventurous voyage which Mr. Ward has in mind, for she is really a stoutly built fishing boat capable of standing most rough weather. The craft is 45 feet between perpendiculars, with a beam of 12 ft. 6 in. and carrying about 800 sq. ft. of canvas. Shortly after leaving Hongkong the *Penguin* experienced rough weather, and after some days managed to make Formosa, where she stayed nearly a week. After that the weather was fine though the wind was at times erratic and even once left the vessel becalmed. This accounts for the long time taken on the trip, for at times the sailing was tricky work, especially among the islands about Formosa.

STIRRING EPISODE RECALLED.

Mr. Ward is the master of the str. *Namhoi* and is thereby connected with a vessel with a stirring episode in its history. The *Namhoi* was formerly the *Tai On*, which some three years ago was pirated in the Canton River and burnt to the water's edge. The event was remarkable for the fine fight which the British officers, including the captain, Mr. Weatherall, put up against the pirates, one of the engineers being drowned during the affair. The *Tai On* was brought back to Hongkong, burnt down to the water's edge, and after she had been rebuilt, Mr. Ward succeeded Capt. Weatherall as master.

Mr. Ward regards his feat in quite an ordinary light, though it must be admitted that to sail a small craft from Hongkong to Shanghai is no mean performance. He had to put into Shanghai because of his crew who found the voyage to disagree with them. He will stay long enough to pay them off and engage fresh hands, when he will leave for Japan and the further stages of his fine holiday as any seafaring man could wish for.

NEW ZEALAND'S RETORT TO FREE TRADE UNION.

Router's Agency was informed by the High Commissioner for New Zealand that in reply to a circular issued to representatives of the Dominions by Lord Beauchamp (President of the Free Trade Union), in which the latter views with alarm any increase in the cost of raw material caused by Imperial Preference, and depreciates any discussion by the Dominion's statesmen on fiscal questions, Sir Thomas Mackenzie has addressed a long letter, in which he expresses the hope that the preference which the New Zealand Government has given to consumers of the home country is not a violation of the principles enunciated by Lord Beauchamp.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie points out that by giving preference to Britain for all New Zealand meat, amounting to some fifteen million carcasses (originally at 4d. per lb., but recently revised), and also cheese and wool, this must have lessened the cost to the home consumer on meat of 3d. per lb. and on cheese of 6d. per lb.

about two months previously the business man had engaged the rishia coolie, who subsequently discovered on the seat of his vehicle a dollar note, which, presumably, had fallen from the pocket of his fare. Since then this coolie had been anxiously looking for that fare, and, having at last discovered him, came to return the dollar.

A correspondent writes:—"Of course, now that the Government has endeavoured to meet the wishes of bathers at North Point, people are saying that which has been known to a number of us all along—North Point is not the place for a bathing beach, it is too small and the bottom is too rocky. On the other hand, Lai-chi-kok, with its fine stretch of golden sand, is an ideal spot from the bathers' point of view, and the erection of matchboxes there would have meant nothing in the way of lost accommodation." My correspondent now that to have overlooked the fact that North Point is a bathing beach for those people who cannot afford to hire a launch or motor-boat to take them to Lai-chi-kok or any other distant bay. It is for the small man with the big family, so to speak, who, for the odd dollar or two, can give his wife and children a happy hour. That the beach at North Point is appreciated is evident, almost fine afternoons, for that it is alive with happy youngsters. Between tea and the dinner hour, also, the beach is free, resorted to by those who have no more elaborate facilities at their disposal for enjoying a dip in the sea.

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE H. A. A. F. SWIMMING SPORTS.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation Swimming Sports are attracting increasing interest from year to year. This year it has been found necessary to separate Schools events and Open Events, and accordingly two separate sports meetings are being held. The Schools events take place on Wednesday, July 4th, at the V. R. C. Swimming Bath at 2 p.m.

The purpose of the H. A. A. F. is to encourage all manner of sport among the Chinese in order to work up available material for the Far Eastern Games. In view of the splendid facilities for swimming in Hongkong the Committee of the Far Eastern Games look to Hongkong Chinese to represent them against the Philippines and Japan.

Two shields have been offered this year which should increase the interest in the competitions. St. Stephen's College have offered a shield to the Champion in the Senior Events of the Schools Sports which is to be called "The H. A. A. F. Schools' Championship Shield," and Mr. Ho Kwong has offered a shield to the school winning the Junior Team Race. This shield will be called "The Ho Kwong Shield."

The heats of the Schools events took place yesterday, and the indications are that there will be some interesting races on Wednesday. The Band of the 74th Punjab will be in attendance.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY DALLAS.

A London correspondent, under date May 10th, writes:—"Members of the theatrical profession will learn with deep regret of the death at his residence, 'Woodville,' Golder's Green Road, Hendon, N.W., early on Friday morning last, of a lingering illness, patiently endured, of Mr. James Ryder, or, as he was known on the stage, Henry Dallas. Starting life as a sailor Henry Dallas soon found his true vocation as an actor.

He determined to carve out a career for himself in lands overseas, where Britons congregate, and in this he was extremely successful, for his name, and that of his wife, with whom he had toured and played leading parts for over twenty years in India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and South Africa, had become practically a household word amongst theatre-goers in those distant parts of the globe. He went out on his first tour to South Africa with the "Sign of the Cross" in 1895-6, and since that time he had toured practically every London success. In 1897 he went to India with the "Geisha," "The Runaway Girl," etc., following this in 1898 with the "Belle of New York" and in 1899 with the "Orchid" and various comedy successes. In 1904 he entered into a two years' partnership with Bandmann of Calcutta and engaged in a very successful theatrical enterprise in India as the Dallas-Bandmann Opera Company. In 1906 he took out East many musical comedy successes, and in 1908 he entered into another partnership with Bandmann for a couple of years. Since the outbreak of war he had toured in South Africa and India with the Follies, followed by comedy successes. "The Glad Eye" and other successes. His interesting career has been cut short at the comparatively early age of 51. A member of the Savage Club, a Mason of high rank, a thoroughly good fellow, with a large heart and the kindest of dispositions, Henry Dallas has left behind him a host of friends and acquaintances here and in those sunny climes overseas which he loved so well, who will truly miss and mourn him."

JAPANESE OWNER DISPOSES OF HIS FLEET.

Mr. M. Naruse, of Kobe, one of the Japanese tramp shipowners who have amassed millions since the outbreak of the war, has disposed of all the vessels in his possession, the aggregate cost amounting to Y5,000,000, which sum of money he has deposited with Japanese banks at 5 per cent. interest per annum. He has distributed liberal allowances, Y300,000 to a senior official, and Y200,000 to the other servants in his service. Mr. E. Hashimoto, of Nagasaki, Messrs. Sumitani & Co., Kobe, etc., are also reported to be planning to terminate their shipping business in the near future.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

We regret to hear, says the N. C. Daily News, that Flight Lieut. G. B. Miller of the Royal Flying Corps has been reported as missing. Mr. Miller was formerly an employee of the Shanghai-Hongkong Wharf Co., and his first commission was in the 13th Highland Light Infantry. Subsequently he became an army aviator and recently took part in a raid, but did not return. He is a native of Dundee and a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Shanghai.

A letter has been received in Shanghai from Mr. Cyril Dunstan, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who left for Home in December last, saying that he has joined an officers' cadet school at Brighton and is very comfortable, but has to train fairly hard. His elder brother, Edwin Dunstan, joined as a Tommy almost at the commencement of the war and has gradually worked his way up until he is now a 2nd-Lieutenant in the R. F. A. He was through the battles of the Somme and Hill 60. About July last year he was mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig, and after wards recommended for a commission and awarded the Military Medal for carrying a wounded soldier out of danger under heavy shell fire.

SHIPPING COMBINES.

The Cunard Company absorbed during last year the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, adding thereby \$2,000,000 to its share capital and \$1,000,000 to its debenture stock.

They came to a working agreement with the Canadian Northern Steamships Company, Ltd., and acquired an interest in the business of Messrs. Funch, Edge & Co., shipping agents of New York. The profits of these additional businesses are not included in the balance-sheet for 1916. The P. & O. Company took over the British India Steam Navigation Company just before the war and acquired the New Zealand Steamship Company in July last, together with the Federal Line, the four concerns owning 1,387,000 gross tonnage. The Furness-Withy Company obtained control of the Prince Line, a private concern with a subscribed capital of £600,000, on which it was paying 30 per cent. dividend; the purchase price was very much larger. The Furness-Withy Company was already a huge concern, owning docks, shipbuilding yards and ironworks as well as shipping. It doubled its profits last year, earning £1,387,000 and doubled its dividend, paying 30 per cent. free of tax. A combination has taken place between the Anchor Line and the Donaldson Line, and the former company is under the control of the Cunard Company. Messrs. Peterson & Co. acquired the ships belonging to the Calliope Steamship Company and the London Marine Steamship Company. Mr. P. Samuel, of Messrs. Percy Samuel & Co., of London and Cardiff, has taken over the Ariadne Steamship Company, which owned two steamers, for which £400,000 was paid. He has also acquired the management of the Kestell Steamship Company, offering the shareholders £100 for each £50 share, and for £300,000 has purchased the Occidental and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool. There have been several interesting amalgamations in South Wales—a land of combinations in the coal trade. One of Lord Rhondda's companies, Messrs. Humphreys, Ltd., for instance, which controls the Globe Shipping Company, acquired the Hazelwood Shipping Company, of Cardiff, and Messrs. John Cory & Sons, Ltd., of Cardiff, have taken over Messrs. Ord's and Handford, Ltd., of Newport, paying £20 for each £5 share.

Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., of Liverpool, who control the Ocean Steamship Company, the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, and the Blue Funnel Line, have acquired the Indra Line, Ltd., making Messrs. Holt now the largest private shipowners in the world; they own 80 ships, most of which are engaged in Far Eastern trade. A combination between the Canadian Pacific, the Allan, Canadian, Northern, and Cunard Lines has been brought about for controlling shipping between this country and Canada. Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., have taken over the business of the Const Line, and bought from Messrs. J. H. Welford & Co., Ltd., and the Gulf Transport Company their interests in the regular Gulf trade. The most sensational purchase of last year was the acquisition of the Wilson Line by Sir J. R. Ellerman for £5,000,000. Sir Owen Phillips' group of companies have taken over the Moss Steamship Company, of Liverpool. The Royal Mail Company has just recently acquired the business of Messrs. Robert McAndrew & Co.

The Royal Mail Company has just recently acquired the business of Messrs. Robert McAndrew & Co.

DEARTH OF JAPANESE SHIP-WEIGHTS.

A vigorous scrimmage after shipbuilding engineers and working hands is being carried on among the building yards in Japan owing to the sudden increase of demand, consequent upon the extension of the old yards and establishment of new ones.

IRELAND ON HER FEET.

One who has recently returned from an extended business tour in Ireland, says that, financially, the country has benefited to quite an extraordinary extent during the last three years. Everywhere he went—and his mission brought him into intimate touch with a number of commercial houses—he found that the war has meant wonderful prosperity in Ireland. Factories which had been working at a loss are now controlled establishments, turning out war material at their full capacity. The Irish farmers, too, are cultivating more land than previously, and, in an adequate supply of labour, have possessed a considerable advantage over English farmers. In fact, Ireland is feeling independent, and anxious to try the experiment of walking alone.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

NEW STOCKS OF BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT.

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS and SHOES

\$12.00 \$13.50 \$14.50 \$16.50 per pair.



THESE PRICES ARE REMARKABLY LOW AS BOOT

PRICES GO NOWADAYS.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL

WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

THE VALUE IS UNQUESTIONABLE, AS THE COMFORT

AND SERVICE OF EVERY PAIR WILL PROVE.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

PINTS—\$28.50 per case

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 344

JUST ARRIVED!

A VARIED ASSORTMENT

OF

LADIES' TENNIS AND GOLF SHOES.

NOW ON SHOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm, **BENJAMIN & POTTS**.
Princes Building, Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [795]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced practice as **ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR** at No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Incorporated Accountant.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1917. [796]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day removed our **OFFICE** to the First Floor, YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD (between Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and next to Messrs. Jara-Chai Japan Ltd.).
FURUKAWA & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [797]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of **PERCIVAL JULIUS WEBB**, late of the United States Navy, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 6th day of July, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Under-
signed by the above date.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1917.
G. D. WILKINSON,
Administrator,
9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong. [793]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Scrip Certificates—No. 6958 for 5 Shares numbered 3923 and 4183/4 in the name of Mrs. MARGERY GRANT SMITH of Hongkong and No. 6959 for 5 Shares numbered 3918/3922 in the name of Mr. ERIC GRANT SMITH of Hongkong have been LOST, and should the same be produced before the 13th proximo New Certificates will be issued to the said Mrs. MARGERY GRANT SMITH and Mr. ERIC GRANT SMITH, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificates will be recognised by the Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1917. [790]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership formerly subsisting between the Under-**signed** and **MR. POON WAN KOCK** carrying on Business under the Style or Firm name of **UNION TRADING COMPANY** in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere has been Dissolved as from the 31st December, 1916, so far as concerns the said Mr. POON WAN KOCK, who Retired from the said Firm on that date.
Dated Hongkong, 27th June, 1917.
(Sd.) S. M. CHURN,
(Sd.) C. MONKEY. [777]

CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR ONE WEEK AT

KOMOR & KOMOR.
ART AND CURIO GALLERY
(Alexandra Buildings).

WE have set part of our shop to stock "MAISON LILLY" and must clear it to 30 per cent. discount, and will accept reasonable offers for Large pieces.
This sale commences on Tuesday, the 3rd of July.
Inspection cordially invited.
KOMOR & KOMOR.
Art and Curio Dealers,
Des Vaux Road. [789]

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and **NUT OIL MILL PLANT** in perfect working order for Sale at next to scrap price.
Please address enquiries to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[792]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-**signed** has received instructions from the Liquidators of **Messrs. JAMES & Co.** in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (noon) on **TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917**, at the Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situate at the Peak, Hongkong, and being **RURAL BUILDING** No. 12.

Is One Lot.

The Property consists of:
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "LYNCH" 104. The Peak, situate near Mount Goats, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 14,025 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building No. 12.
The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, and is subject to an indenture of Covenants dated the 23rd day of April 1880.
The Annual Charge is \$100.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:
Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Under-**signed**,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [197]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A T MESSRS. **NICE FURNISHED HOUSE** in the best locality, for Summer. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
OFFICE of PEAK HOTEL
775

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD
Apply to—
DAVID SABSON & Co., Ltd.
[633]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also **1 GODOWN** in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. TEMAZER,
1 Des Vaux Road. [603]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villa, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES to let, Wongschoong Road.
HOUSES in Chien Garden, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[28]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES to let, Wongschoong Road.
HOUSES in Chien Garden, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[28]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or **WHOLE FLOOR** with about 10 Rooms in a central location.
Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[787]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non-Resident or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the **CHIEF POLICE STATION** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916**.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[58]

S.S. "DUMBERA"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
NOTICE.

CONSIGNMENT of Cargo from Hongkong, to be consigned to the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable are being loaded and stored at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be loaded here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-**signed**. Goods remaining on board after the 4th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th July, at Noon, will not be recognised.
Attest: **W. J. J. J. J.**
No. 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.
[791]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, HONKONG, SINGAPORE, AND BOMBAY.

Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Wednesday, 4th July, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Friday, 6th July, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Sunday, 8th July, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Tuesday, 10th July, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
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Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Tuesday, 24th July, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Thursday, 26th July, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
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Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Monday, 30th July, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Wednesday, 1st August, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Friday, 3rd August, 1917**, at 10 A.M.
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Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Tuesday, 23rd January, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Thursday, 25th January, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Saturday, 27th January, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Monday, 29th January, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Wednesday, 31st January, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Friday, 2nd February, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Sunday, 4th February, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
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Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Friday, 16th February, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
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Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Monday, 26th February, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Wednesday, 28th February, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Friday, 1st March, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Sunday, 3rd March, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Tuesday, 5th March, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
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Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Tuesday, 30th April, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
Yamaguchi Maru will leave for Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang on **Thursday, 2nd May, 1918**, at 10 A.M.
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Yamag

THE WAR.

THE BRITISH THRUST IN THE WEST A STAND RECALLING RORKE'S DRIFT.

RUSSIANS ATTACKING VIOLENTLY.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND GREECE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CAPTURES IN JUNE.

LONDON, July 1st.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—There has been considerable enemy artillery activity in the Scarpe Valley, in the neighbourhood of Lens, and to the north of the Lys river.
During June we captured 8,686 Germans, including 175 officers, 67 guns, including two heavy guns, 102 trench mortars, 345 machine-guns and great quantities of other material.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 1st.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—Following yesterday's success to the south of Lens, we attacked last night on the north bank of the Souchez River. We captured the enemy's defences on a half-mile front to the south-west of the town.
We successfully raided last night to the north-east of Epchy. As the result of hostile raiding to the east of Gouzevaux, near Arras, we took prisoner a few Germans.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY WARFARE.

PARIS, July 2nd.
A French communiqué states:—In the Cerny-Ailles sector the big calibre shell bombardment redoubled in intensity towards the end of the night.
Shortly afterwards a most violent enemy attack was made east of Cerny on a front of 500 metres.
On both sides of the Ailles-Passy road the enemy occupied a line of trenches levelled by our shells and evacuated by us.
Our concentrated artillery fire created great havoc on the enemy, who, despite all his efforts, was unable to push his attack further.
The artillery contest continued most actively in this sector throughout the day.
There was intermittent artillery firing elsewhere, but it was livelier on the left of the Meuse, Hill 304, and in the Morthomme sector.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The Germans are displaying increasing uneasiness on the Belgian front. There is a feeling in the Allied lines that their latest move is an attempt to approach the famous "Ferryman's House," situated on the Yser Canal. This was the scene of many bloody encounters at the opening of the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN ADMISSION

LONDON, July 1st.
A German communiqué states:—We repulsed a British company attacking south-east of Armentières, supported by aeroplanes flying low.

The communiqué does not mention the British success in the neighbourhood of Lens. It claims to have inflicted sanguinary losses on the French in the Morthomme attack, making prisoner of over eighteen hundred.

THE BRITISH THRUST.

OPERATIONS AROUND LENS.

LONDON, July 1st.
Reuter's Special Correspondent with the British Army in France, describing the operations around Lens, says:—Down to Thursday evening, we had been systematically pushing the Germans in a north-easterly direction, by which time our line roughly ran from the fringe of Cite du Moulin across the Souchez River and Lens-Arras road, through the old trench system in front of Eleu Diti Leuvelte, bending round so as to follow the trend of the Meneourt-Avion switch. Double operations which developed on Thursday evening, although distinct in their phases, were part of the same tactical scheme.

The enemy's withdrawal from the outer defences of Lens had tended to weaken the resisting powers of the Oppy line between that place and Souchez, and so we were taken to strike a blow here, with satisfactory results. As a consequence of the activity during the last few days around the Lens salient and south thereof, we have made substantial gain of territory and have taken something like four hundred prisoners, about twenty machine-guns, and killed and wounded a very large number of the enemy. Our own casualties in these operations have been light relative to the numbers engaged and the success achieved.

On the whole, the enemy has not been so well, although there have been instances to the contrary. He knows that he is going backward, and whether he is told that this is according to plan, or whether he has the perception to realise that he is being beaten back, the result must equally produce the underdog feeling. More than once the occupants of trenches and posts have bolted on the advance of our men. Even the order of the higher command to economise man-power to the utmost can scarcely justify such tactics.

The spirit of our troops is indomitable, and beyond all praise. Here is a little episode which suffices to prove that these are not words of extravagant eulogy. A little advance on a post south of Cojeul River, held by 15 of our men, was the object of a surprise attack during the darkest hour of Wednesday night, following upon a sudden shower of bombs which wounded ten of the little garrison. Twenty German *Sturmtruppen* rushed the post. The remaining five, standing back to back, made a stand that recalls Rorke's Drift. The noise of bombing and firing soon brought up reinforcements, and the Germans took to their heels, leaving two prisoners in the hands of the five defenders. The Germans took back with them none but their own wounded.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER SUNK

PARIS, July 1st.
The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Himalaya*, which was chartered by the Government, was sunk in the Mediterranean on June 22nd after an explosion. Twenty-eight persons were drowned.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The evening German official report shows that the Russian attacks did not collapse, as reported on the 1st inst., as it says that the Russian attacks near Konenby, between Zlotalipa and Nara-jowka, occasioned rear engagements.

RUSSIA'S MUNITION SUPPLY.

COPENHAGEN, July 2nd.
A *Lokalanzeiger* correspondent reports that the Russian attacks near Stanislaw were much more violent than officially reported. The artillery fire was even more violent than before the revolution. He is convinced that the Russians are amply munitioned.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTACK AFTER VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, July 1st.
An Austrian official message states:—Russian artillery fire has increased during the past few days. It became most intense on Friday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Brzejan and Keninohy. An enemy infantry attack was launched near Keninohy, but it broke down under our barrage.

RUSSIAN VERSION.

A Russian official message states:—Our artillery and the enemy's was most active to the south of Pripet, especially in the regions of Zolotchev and Brzejan.

ATTACKS INTENDED TO BE STRONG.

Referring to the Russian front, a German communiqué states:—Owing to the increase of pressure of other Entente Powers, the Russian activity in Eastern Galicia begins to give the impression of attacks intended to be strong. The Russian destructive fire has been maintained since yesterday from the Lemberg-Brody Railway as far as the heights south of Brzejan.

Another German account. A German evening official message states:—After strong fire, Russian infantry attacks between the Upper Strypa and on the western bank of Zlotalipa broke down under our fire.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VENICE BOMBED.

ROME, July 2nd.
An Austrian air-squadron bombed Venice, Chioggia and Murano during the night of June 29th.

There were no casualties.

ITALIAN REPRISAL.

Italian hydroplanes carried out a reprisal, bombing Trieste the following night.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S LEATHER SHORTAGE.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd.
Owing to the leather shortage the German authorities have ordered the school teachers to advise the children to attend school barefooted.

AEROPLANES WILL END WAR

NEW YORK, July 2nd.
Mr. Orville Wright, interviewed, stated that 10,000 aeroplanes would end the war in ten weeks. He favoured a vast fleet of aeroplanes carrying one man and a machine-gun.

INDIAN GOVERNOR

LONDON, July 2nd.
In view of the present restrictions on travel, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, with the approval of his Majesty the King, has invited Baron Pentland, Governor of Madras, and Baron Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, to serve on in India. Viscount Grey has consented.

THE GREEK TREACHERY.

ATHENS, July 2nd.

The Government has decided to criminally prosecute all those who were responsible for the tragic events last December, not excluding members of the Cabinet.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

PROPOSED DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, July 1st.
M. Venizelos has invited the chiefs of the Army Corps at Peloponnese to come to Athens to discuss the despatch of a force to Macedonia.

LATER.

M. Venizelos has received the General Officers from Peloponnese, who have given their assurance of loyalty to the new régime. The sole absentee was General Papoulas, who, if he does not come, will be outlawed.

EXPELLED PRO-GERMANS.

PARIS, July 1st.
MM. Gunaris and Dusanis and twenty-six other expelled Greeks have arrived at Ajaccio.

LATEST CABLES.

THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TROUBLE.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd.
A message from Budapest states that the damage caused by the franchise demonstrators is estimated at a million kroner. The windows of eighty cafés and 200 shops were smashed and goods were stolen.

AUSTRIA AND POLAND.

ZURICH, July 2nd.

During the debate in the Austrian Parliament, the speakers declared that the new Kingdom of Poland must be a monarchy incorporated with Galicia under the sceptre of the Austrian Emperor.

Another speaker dwelt on the Central Powers' efforts to liberate Poland, but complained that the Poles themselves did nothing to free themselves from the Russian yoke.

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS VISIT MUNICH.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd.
The Austrian Emperor and Empress arrived at Munich. They are accompanied by their suite, including the Foreign Minister.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION.

AMSTERDAM, July 1st.
Accounts in the German papers show that the franchise demonstration at Budapest was most serious.
The mob attacked the Tizza Club for an hour with stones and pieces of iron, furiously demanding that Count Tizza should come out. Afterwards they destroyed tramcars. The troops then dispersed the crowd.

PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

The *Freidenblatt* explains that Dr. von Seidler's declaration in the Reichsrath, mentioned this morning, was directed not against the rights of the people of Austria to participate in peace-making, but against the presumption of the Entente interfering in internal affairs in Austria by insisting that the nationalities of Austria-Hungary are entitled to settle for themselves the nature of their relationship towards the State.

FRESH POLITICAL CRISIS EXPECTED.

ZURICH, July 1st.
Dr. von Seidler's declaration in the Reichsrath, that decisions of peace or war rest solely with the Emperor, will probably provoke a new Ministerial crisis. Already there is increased aggressiveness among the Czechs and Slavs, which even the Germans regret.

GENERAL SIR JULIAN BYNG.

OSLO, July 1st.
The *Observer* states that General Sir Julian Byng commands the Third Army.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA. INSUBORDINATE TROOPS SURRENDER.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.

By order of M. Kerensky, after a failure of peaceful persuasion, the Tenth and Thirtieth Divisions of Sharpshooters, which refused to fall in, was surrounded by cavalry on June 28th in the village of Joukoff. After the village had twice been shelled, the cavalry charged, whereupon five hundred of the Sharpshooters surrendered and were disarmed. There was no bloodshed.

The Provisional Government has appealed to the people of Ukraine not to follow the fatal path leading to disruption of Russia by seeking independence.

LATEST CABLES.

PAN-RUSSIAN RESOLUTION.

PETROGRAD, July 2nd.
The pan-Russian Soldiers' Congress has passed a resolution to the effect that the Provisional Government should promulgate laws assuring the various Russian nationalities the right to dispose of their political future, and the proclaiming of equal rights in all tongues, while simultaneously preserving the Russian language officially.

REVOLUTION MARTYRS.

PETROGRAD, July 2nd.
Thousands took part in a procession to the graves of those killed in the revolution.

Numerous banners were inscribed with "Down with the Capitalists!" "We want an Armistice!" and similar sentiments.

The Cossacks permitted the demonstration.

"BABY WEEK."

LONDON, July 2nd.
Her Majesty the Queen opens the great Exhibition in connection with the "Baby Week" movement throughout the country, which is intended to promote infant welfare work to fill up the gaps caused by the war.

REFORM IN INDIA.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The *Daily Telegraph* states that, in consequence of the Mesopotamia Report, the Government is preparing a scheme of administration reform, especially in the military department. The Cabinet has been assisted by experts who are closely considering the whole matter.
Important decisions are expected when Mr. Lloyd George returns from Scotland.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN MISSION.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.
MM. Goldenburg, Rosanoff and Smirnov, delegates of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, have started on a mission to enter into negotiations with all Socialist parties. They will proceed first to Stockholm and then to Great Britain, France and Italy.

BRITISH LABOUR METHODS.

MOSCOW, July 1st.
Mr. Arthur Henderson addressed the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, explaining the British Labour Organisation.

GEN. PERSHING AT AMERICAN BASE.

LONDON, July 1st.
According to a message from a town in France, General Pershing has arrived and immediately proceeded to the American base.

CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, July 1st.
The Chamber has concluded a ten days' secret sitting. It resumed its public session when a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 261 votes to 62, after a speech by Signor Boselli.

BRAZIL AND AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 1st.
A special diplomatic mission is proceeding to Brazil to arrange the co-ordination of the American and Brazilian Governments and forces.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN SCANDINAVIA. INDIGNATION IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 1st.

There is general indignation in Sweden at the Baron von Rautenfels incident, which is voiced by the *Dagbladet*, which appeals for the vigorous collaboration of the three Scandinavian countries against morally indefensible German acts.

GERMAN EXCUSE.

AMSTERDAM, July 1st.
The semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* states that Germany has protested at Norway's arrest of the Diplomatic Courier, declaring that the explosives in his possession were not intended for use in Norway. It says that the Courier will be prosecuted in Germany for violating Norwegian laws, and an enquiry opened. It regrets that the incident has caused anxiety to the Norwegian people, and repeats that the bombs were not intended for use in Norway.

ARREST OF GERMAN SUSPECTS.

COPENHAGEN, July 1st.
Arrests of suspected Germans continue to take place in Christiania.

GERMAN TYRANNY.

TWENTY BELGIANS PLACED UNDER ARREST.

LONDON, July 1st.
According to a message from Amsterdam, a Brussels official announcement states that twenty Belgians connected with the colonies have been arrested because a number of German non-combatants captured at Tabora have been interned in France instead of being sent to a neutral country.

WAR CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

LONDON, July 1st.
Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states that Serge Bassot, a French war correspondent with the British Army, was killed by a sniper's bullet while visiting Hill 65. He is the first war correspondent to be killed in the war.

FOOD PROBLEMS IN ENGLAND THE GUARDIAN OF THE POOR.

LONDON, July 1st.
It is stated that Mr. Kennedy Jones has resigned his position at the Food Ministry.
Lord Rhondda, speaking at Cardiff, said he suspected that Mr. Lloyd George had appointed him Food Controller because he knew that he had the hide of a rhinoceros. He would be the guardian of the consumer and especially of the poor. He had determined to end profiteering, but warned his hearers that they must not expect a return to pre-war prices.

BREAD FOR THE PEOPLE.

There is much interest evinced in the statement made by Mr. Lloyd George at Dundee regarding the steps the Government are taking to keep foodstuffs within bounds. He said:—"We first of all are taking strong action to prevent unreasonable profit-swelling in the price of food, and, if necessary, we shall even go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer in order to see that any rate that prior of bread is within the compass of the bulk of the people, because it is vital in war time, as well as in peace time, that if people are to be kept up to efficiency in order to carry through their task, they should have an abundance of the essentials of life at a price within the reach of every class of the community."

ARGENTINE'S DEMAND ON GERMANY.

BUENOS AIRES, July 1st.
The Government is demanding compensation from Germany for the torpedoing of the Argentine vessel *Oryza* and *Tor*.

The man who had made a huge fortune, was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was himself. "All my success in life," all my tremendous financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!" He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student, who asked impressively:—"Yes, sir, but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"

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30,825 tons displacement. 30,825 tons displacement.
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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

| STEAMER | DAY | TIME |
|----------|---------------------|--------|
| HAIPHONG | Thursday, 5th July | 7 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | Friday, 6th July | 7 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | Saturday, 7th July | 7 P.M. |
| MANILA | Saturday, 7th July | 3 P.M. |
| MANILA | Saturday, 14th July | 3 P.M. |

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Lahman, Tawao and Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

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KULTUR LET LOOSE.

A BRITISH OFFICER ON
"APE-LIKE SPITE."

There is lying in hospital in England at this moment a rather senior officer (second in command of his Battalion) who had the bad luck to be shot, clean through one knee-cap whilst trying to do a good turn to a wounded Boche in a village just a little northward of Peronne. The sniper who shot him met with a vastly better fate than he deserved, for he was taken prisoner a few minutes later, and so is out of the war, and assured of decent living under British care, until his country realises that it is beaten and the war is over. He did not deserve so fortunate a fate, because he took careful aim from behind a broken wall, and shot the English officer, what time the latter was helping a wounded Boche soldier out of a hole from which he could not extricate himself, and in which he stood a good chance of being buried by burning debris. It happens that this particular English officer knew our lines near Albert very well in late 1915 and 1916; so that his recent doings with his battalion to the northward of Peronne have had a special and peculiar interest for him, since he has had behind him there some or ten miles of country the whole of which was in German hands when he first knew it, eighteen months ago.

"It's natural enough, of course," he said, "that our folk at home here should think of our present following up of the Boche across open country as no end of a victory. They're not so very far out, only what they don't realise is that it's not the events of the last week or so, the spectacular pursuit in the open, that constitute the victory. No. It's the events of the last eight months that make the victory. The casualties and the work of those months have been getting their return—accumulated dividends, you know, during the last week or so. The Boche has retired because his positions had been untenable. But you don't make such positions as they were untenable in a week or so, you know; not by long odds. They were enormously strong, naturally, and by fortification; and the Hun never would have vacated them this side of peace, if he hadn't been gradually forced to it.

"Gad, you know, there's no mistake about it, he is a Hun! He has followed his own Emperor's teaching very closely, and I think it comes pretty natural to him to play the beast from Attila. I don't know what has made the Boches so dirty savages; but upon my soul that's what they are. I'll never forget the things I've seen in the last week: like the work of apes going mad. And these are the people who talk of giving their Kultur to the world; of Germanising all Europe. God help Europe, if they get the chance. Some people say that once the war is over we shall gradually drift back into treating the Germans just as we did before; that England will be full of them again. Well, I don't know. Of course, the civilian population at home here hasn't seen their work with their own eyes, and that makes a difference. One thing, I know; no Boche shall ever shake my hand or sit at the same table with me again, as long as I live. I would think it treachery to the French women and children as well as men; and to our own dead, too.

"Fact is, you've got to see these things with your own eyes, you know. Reading the newspapers isn't the same thing. Far as I can make out, the bulk of the people in the world who haven't seen the Boches work with their own eyes have already forgotten pretty much all they read of what the brutes did in Belgium and France in the first weeks of the war. They were angry and disgusted at the time, but they've forgotten it since; or else they've thought the Boche has reformed, or something. There's no reform in him. At least, one shouldn't say that, I suppose. But I'm dead sure of this, there can be no reform in him until he has been absolutely beaten to the ground. So long as he has his present rulers and system; so long as he can still cherish his beastly illusion that force rules the world—his blundering, superman blasphemous—the Boche can never reform. He is just as much a Boche to-day as he was in August and September, 1914. But, until the other day, he has been a kenneled. Such little Hunnishness as a Hun could accomplish in his trenches he has accomplished with his trickeries and knaveries and poison-gas, and the rest of it. And behind his trenches he's been as big a beast as ever, as the poor people of the occupied areas well know. But the Allies have held him kenneled in his trenches, and there isn't really much scope for Hunnishness there. That's the only reason the news-paper reading public haven't heard as much of his savagery as they used to hear in 1914. It's not that the beggar's changed. He's the same Boche, the same old foul-minded Hun; and, since he's been on the loose in this retirement, and out of the confinement of trenches, he's demonstrated the fact in a way that no fellow who's seen it will ever forget.

"Mind you, I haven't a word to say against his blowing up bridges and culverts and that sort of thing; nor even against his cunningly masked trip mines and cute tricks with hidden bombs. We're out to kill him, and if he can kill us by any of his schemes, let him. That's war. Putting poison and filth down wells is not the sort of thing anyone could make our chaps do, but still, one can pass all that; and sort of attempt to hinder, embarrass, or injure us who are out for his blood, I don't mind. It's his apishness that works him down a savage, and a pretty desperate and mad, denied sort of a savage at that, just now. I saw whole orchards of fruit-trees, with

stems about as thick as your arm, you know; seven or eight year nurslings, I suppose; all smashed with axes a day or two before I saw them. Nothing military about that, you know; just ape-like spite.

"But, bless your heart, the worst of it is the sort of thing you couldn't describe; sheer beastliness. There were some cases where our advanced guards were hustling them and they didn't have time to destroy things like furniture, pictures, clothing, innocent domesticities, and so on. These they made filthy in indescribable ways, at the last moment. Fancy the sort of human ape who, at the last moment gets to work with his penicil to make indecent nastiness out of humble pictures, family groups, first communion pictures, sacred pictures in bedrooms and in churches; and that sort of thing. No other people in Europe could have been driven to the doing of such dirty work. The filthy messages they wrote on walls, church walls and house walls; the things one saw hurriedly piled in tinne heaps; children's toys and women's trinkets, furniture, pictures, mirrors and pianos. All that's not war, you know. It's just the Boche.

"Nothing else I've seen in all the war has touched me so much as a thing I saw after I was hit and out of the show. This was a Frenchman, a civilian with long hair almost white, who helped me as well as he could on the way back. Two of my men had wanted to stay to help him, but naturally I didn't let them. For over two years this Frenchman had been among the Boches, at first with his daughter, but she had died. He couldn't speak about the way she died; but she had been made to get as servant to Boche officers. Anyone who's ever been as I have, at Heidelberg or Bonn, and knows the German student's methods with the girls who in Germany do the work done by the Oxford gyp or 'bedder', or, for that matter, anyone who's watched Germans of any age in beer gardens and cafe, and seen how they treat the waitresses, can imagine how Boche officers behaved to French girls who were forced to act as their servants. I heard that the brutes carried off quite a lot of them from the evacuated villages in this retirement. God help the poor girls! However short the rest of the world's memory may be, Frenchmen will never forget; and nor will any of our chaps, who have followed up the Boche in this retirement.

"But about this Frenchman. He'd had a little shop of some kind in a village I know very well two or three miles from Albert. I've lain there in billets forty times. My company had been garrison Company there. Very well, I remember the elderly woman who used to sell loaves and other oddments to our men there. She and her daughter often did a bit of washing for me, in 1915. She was my Frenchman's wife. For more than two years he'd been among the Boches, almost within sight of his home and his wife; but divided from them by—Well, by the Boche trenches and ours, and by no man's land. He could almost see across, but you know what the lines are. The Atlantic ocean would have been less of a barrier. I saw the meeting between the Frenchman and his wife, just outside what used to be Comblès; and I'll never forget it as long as I live. What the Hun said about leaving food for the civilians was a damnable lie. They didn't leave them a crumb, and they'd starved them for months. They even destroyed the buildings from which the American Relief people had tried to help the French, and took away every particle of stores, and then burned before their faces the only shelters left for the women and children. 'Destruction.' It's the one thing they really are masters of. I don't know if they ever will become men, but at present they're mad apes. I can't believe the Huns were ever such beasts. The Huns had never heard of Nietzsche, and had no Kultur. If the world forgets what he has done in this stage of the world-war, it would deserve to be ruled by Kultur, and I can think of no more ghastly fate.—E.E.

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| HAIPHONG | "KAIKING" | On 7th July, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "ANHU" | On 8th July, D'light. |
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| SHANGHAI | "SHANTUNG" | On 12th July, 4 P.M. |
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YOKOHAMA. Capt. Nagaya, 8,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and | JINSEN MARU (TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA. Capt. Nagaya, 8,000

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamu, Keelung and Auping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"BOHSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th July, at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 8th July, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON TEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, 49

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